LINES OF NEW DEPARTURE.

Views of the Representative Men of Ohio.

FAINT PRAISE OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

The Republican Party Good Enough for the Republicans.

THE DEMOCRATS' OPPORTUNITY.

A Season Not Favorable to New Political Organizations.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 29, 1877. There is no longer any use of denying the fact that a fair share of the republicans of Ohio are not in acord with the Southern policy of President Hayes as far as it has been developed. When the order was given for the withdrawal of the troops from Columbia here arose some slight protests, but these were whispered to personal friends rather than proclaimed on the street corners. By general consent the dissatis-fied ones resolved to wait until the end of the Louisiana troubles came. When the order for the withirawal of the troops from the State House in New Orleans was issued the malcontents cases openly denounced the Presiient for what they declared was his truckling course, not inspired by real patriotism or dre for peace, but rather from a desire to Tylerize and make his administration "an eminently respecta-ble one." Some lew, and a very few, were in favor of a decisration of open war upon the administration, while others satisfied themselves with grumbling and expressions of disappointment.

There is no doubt that a fair share, perhaps fully one-third, of the republican members of the General Assembly now in session here are opposed to the President's Southern poncy, and yet few of these are willing to appear before the public at this time as protestors, though they will talk confidentially upon the subject and atter words which a lew months ago would have been held as rank treason to their President-elect. HEN WADE'S LETTER.

The recent declaration of principles and opinions from Old Ben Wade has been much read and com-mented on, but, like most of that gentleman's political focuments, fails to have any particular effect because of its exceeding bitterness of invective. Even men who are not in sympathy with the Southern policy say ade makes a poor leader at this time, no matter what he may have done in the peculiar history of the country in the past. There are, however, some few who avor the nomination of Wade for Governor as the best means of demonstrating to the President their non-THE NEW DEPARTURE.

The recent editorial in the HERALD, Saggesting lines new departure, and the necessity in the near future for the formation of a new political party whose platform shall be sufficiently broad and fair to allow the fair-minded men of the North and South to stand upon, has attracted considerable attention among parties I am inclined to think that the proposition loes not meet with any special favor. The democrats, as a rule, say nothing but fair words of the President for his action on the Southern question, but instead of being willing to drop their old organization they are fined to cling more tenaciously than ever to it, holding as they do that the political outlook is Their leading men gladly encourage the threatened break in the republican lines and stand ready to reeive all the dissatisfied ones into their ranks, but pearly to a man object to abandoning their own organization for the purpose of forming a new one, at least until they know more of the feeling of the Southern

despised minority of the republicans are in hearty accord with the policy of the administration, it is no ubt true that a majority of them, knowing the resident so well and having faith in him, heartily dorse his course and will stand by him to the id. I have talked with very many republicans during the past few days and have called their attention to the Herand's plan for a new political organization, but as yet have not found a man who is willing to admit that at this time, at least, the scheme is a debreak in the party becomes a fact then a new party may be necessary, but the trouble in getting at he real feeling of the people is that the man who does not indorse the President declares the bulk of the party are with him in teeling and vice versa. The leaders of the republican party in Ohlo are very

positive in their opinion that the present troubles in their organization will be but temporary and that the their organization will be but temporary and that the bard labor to be performed next ind in order to elect a Governor. Lieutenant Governor and a General Assembly, whose duty it will be to choose a United States Senator, will result in cementing the old organization and southing over all the differences of opinion. The above is a concentration of the tasks had by your representative with men of all degrees; but in order to show how some of the leading men of the two great parties teel on the sobject, and in response to instructions, interviews were asked and obtained with several gentlemen whose opinions, from their with several gentiemen whose opinious, from their position in their party and before the public, are en-

with several gentiemen whose opinions, from their position in their party and before the public, are entitled to weight.

SENATOR THURMAN.

The first call was made, according to the political rank of the gentiemen, and was upon Senator A. G. Thurman. The Senator was found at his hotel, and, as usual, declined to allow an interview to be made or to express any opinion upon any subject for publication. Fortunately be had just uncosomed himself to a personal friend, who was not averse to imparting information, and to him the correspondent applied. The senator's triend said Mr. Thurman said no democrational horizontal fined and first the policy of President thayes toward the South, for he had granted the Southern democrats all they had asked or that they could have obtained, even if Mr. Indeen had been declared the duty elected President. White the democrats should be fully satisfied with the frestdent's course thus far he anticipated that it the next session of Corgress there would be serious trouble sime g the republicans. He did not doubt that the Southern democrats feit grateful to the President for restoring to them the right of local self-government, but he did not believe that that would induce them to leave their old party organization. He further said that the Senator did not nover the organization of a new party, because he fully believed the democratic book for success on the near future was so bright, it would be folly to talk of entering into new lines of party affiliation and leave what he considered a nearly tertain success for a doubtine experiment.

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so bright. As for h.mself he was content to stand by the old party.

Tho next call was made upon Governor Thomas L. Young, who, siter reading the Herald's editorial on "Lines of New Departure," said:—

"Well, that's a very interesting and well written article, but I cannot agree with it. I have thought over this whole Southern question, and I am satisfied that President Hayes has no idea of creating a new party. His idea is to make the republican party a National party, in every sense that the word National, with a big N, impires. He wants to institute a policy of pacification that will satisfy the white ex-rebel element of the South, and that his sole aim is to secure justice and equal rights to all men, whether white or black, under the provisions of the amendments to the possitution, I do not doubt. I know him well enough to believe that he has no other amortion, no other end to subserve, and I know him well enough to assert that in the admicistration of his office he will insist upon equal rights and the protection of those people who cannot protect themselves, even if blood has to how to maintain the sovereignty of the law.

"Whoever believe Hayes to be wantiful; in back one to carry out his conviction of what is right don't know the man as I do. No stronger man in this respect ever into in the President's chair, and no man ever had to meet such tiffical questions of real statesmanship on entering upon his office as he has had to meet, unless

the man as I do. No stronger man in this respect ever it in the President's chair, and no man ever had to meet seed difficulty duestions of real stressmanship on sutering upon his office as he has nad to meet, suless we except Mr. Lincoln, who was meet at the threshold of the Waite House with the grim visage of actual rebellion. Lincoln had to provide for the exigency of internecine strife, and he was the man four raised up for the national occasion. Hayes entered the White House onder a far more difficult task, sittlough not traught with the same danger to our national life—the task of pacification and unifies not; and in his effects to bring this about by all means in this power has a not must be opicify by all pairiotte men without rezard to political sillustions.

"Parties must be torgotice for the good of the country, if necessary—for the public good, which emitted the proposed scenarios of this young and vigorous republicans of the young and vigorous republicans of the young and vigorous republicans of the proposed scenarios of chiose from the proposed scenarios of chiose from the proposed scenarios of the proposed scenarios of chiose from the proposed scenarios of chiose from the proposed scenarios of mean tread to the proposed scenarios of mean tread to the counters of the counters of the

braces the whole people; but we must not jump too heatily to conclusions because we are sedered out partition opinious and the state of the cold partition opinious and the state of the cold partition of the cold partitio

is sir ngth. Ben water assault is not potential, it only a scool, and offers no reasons or arguments. His attack, however, is not so bitter and vituperative as the one he made upon Lincoln in 1864, and if any subsequent disaster came of that it was certainly not to Lincoln.

as the one he made upon Introduction in 1808, and it any subsequent disaster came of that it was certainly not to Lancola.

'Now, you know, I am pretty well acquainted with the people of Onio, and I tell you I am inity satisfied that ninety-five per cent of the republicans of this State cordinally indorse Mr. Hayes and that ninety-five per cent of the balance will vote the ticket next fail.

"THE PRESIDENT'S GREATEST DANGER.
"President Hayes' danger in Ohio is vastly more eminent in the direction of appointing to places of honor and poolit sill his recent and ancient enemies, and sill the men who can show a certificate of having howled for Greeley and reform in 1872.

Begus divil service reform that makes rules to drive off and out sill the old time-scarred republicans and cievates the men who lought us in 1872 and 1876 threatens the morale of the party in Ohio more than any opp streat to the son hera policy.
"The people will soom see though the misrepresentations that Hayes has recognized Hampion and Nicholis, and the mangurit, will sweep thio, and so in the end all will be well with us and the republican party at large."

GEORGE W. ANDERWE.

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at large."

GRORGE W. ANDREWS.

George W. Andrews, member of the State Senate from one of the strongest districts in the State and one of the leaders of his party in the Senate, was next asked for his views on this important question. Of all the men in the body who were supposed to be loyal to the democratic party and to be interested in its perpetuation Senator Andrews was that man, and hence his ideas upon the subject of a new party are of

perpetuation Senator Andrews was that man, and hence his ideas upon the subject of a new party are of more toan ordinary interest. After talking of the yarrous important needents of the last campaign and of the past lew months, Mr. Andrews, in response to me direct inquiry as to whether he thought it was not time to think of a new political organization, said:—
"I think the only way a new political organization can be formed and maintained, that can be at all formidable, will be the adoption substantially of the old whig regime.

"A great number of republicans who are old enough to have belonged to that powerful old organization have not for otten the power it exercised in the country for twenty year, nor the dignified bearing it preserved in its councils, and the name of Henry Clay causes their old hearts to beat as does the name of Andrew Jackson the veins of old democrats to thook. Some democrats would go to such an organization, but the greater number would be from the republican party.

"My impression is a new party organized on such

Some democratis would go to such an organization, but the greater number would be from the republican party.

"My impression is a new party organized on such a basis would at once become as strong as was the old wing party in 1550. It would with intie delay dissolved the republican party. The democratic party cannot be dissolved, but it would suffer materially in the South by such a new organization. While it would gain in some Northern States, with no material loss in any of them, unless it be in the West. In parts of the Wastinany democrats might go to the new organization than y democrats might go to the new organization because of the whig doctrine which tosters corporations, while large numbers of republicans would certainly turn their adherence to the democratic party new for such changes as would form a whig party. Such an organization, and I believe it will under all circumstances, give it a stronger opponent in all the States West than the republican party. If preserved, can possibly give."

SAMCH KNOX.

Desiring to get the views of men from different sections of the State, your representative next called on Sen. for Samuol Knox, a very stanon republican worker, representing Belmont and Harrison counties. Senator Knox is a very reliable man and has represented his district for so many years as to be taken as a very lair spokesman for his constituents. The Senator seemed somewhat surprised to learn that a new political organization had been thought of, but read the flanation article attentively, after which he salat:—"I see no necessity for the formation of a new party. New parties are not easily organized, oven when founded on some great living principle. The republican party was of slow growth and of tardy organization, even after the Northern States had become imbued with the principle and probably would not to this day have become a great power in the nation, had it not been for the suicidal coarse pursued of the great decaration made by the founders of the Republican party is founded on the pri

Thinking that a representative of the young and

President of 1877. They live in the past, and are grasping for the luture, but refuse to act for the present as for the best now. You know Mr. Hayes quite as well as I do, and you also know that he takes care of the present. That keeps the past right, and is the best prospectus for the future. The most of the present feeling is because of schemes for the next Presidency, to fix upon the man and his policy, but I am sere the people will know as much about it as the serest managers, and that all plans will fail that do not grow out of the policy of peace and good will between the North and the South.

and the South.

DUTY OF THE REPUBLICAYS.

"The republicans should sustain Hayes. In Ohio, particularly, we know him well, and so man can accuse him. What more could we wish? If we follow his saic tead we shall as a party be atrouger than ever before, and shall have no need of a reorganization or of any new party, for every really patriotic man will find our present organization the most neceptable medium through which to express his political will."

Knowing Mr. Burns to have been an elector with Mr. Wade on the late electoral titcket it was deemed wise to sound him relative to Mr. Wade's recent screed on Hayes, and in answer to the inquiry as to what he burns replied:—

into an implement of industry."

JOHN REATTY.

General John Beatty, a leading Ohio republican, an ex-Cougressman, a member of the republican State. Executive Committee, and a warm personal friend of the President, was found in his place of business, and in answer to the new sterectyped question as to his opinion of the Southern policy and a new party, said:—"I do not like the Southern policy. I did not believe in it last fall when it was Mr. Tildon's policy, and have no more faith in it now. The promises of Southern em democratis are worth no more to-day than they were a year ago. None have been redeemed, and they mean no more now than they did then. We had in the resolutions of the St. Louis Convention all we now have in the Hampton-Nicholis pledges, but the first did not protect the republicane of the South, and the last will not.

did not protect the republicans of the South, and the last will not.

A BLUNDER OR A PRAUD.

"We must either assume that the President has made a cruel blunder or admit that the republican party is a fraud, its professions false, its statements ilos, its leaders hypocrites and its following fools. If the President's own experience in the party teaches him this it is well that he should make public confession and turn over a new leaf. Mine does not. I do not want a new party. The old one will be good enough for me when men like Stanley Matthews and Charles Foster get out of it.

"Men who have not the pluck to stand by their friends will be lound not to have the courage to stand by principle, and the sooner they get into a new party or go over to the democratic party the better. The arguments used to sustain the Fresident's Southern policy are very familiar. They have been urged by democrate for ten years, but no amount of constitutional hair splitting can satisfy me that an armed and organized minority should be permitted to override and crush out the unarmed and unorganized majority.

"As to the feeling among republicans I think it fair to say that those holding office and expecting office do their bost to sustain the President. Half the others are ashamed to conless that they have ocen disappointed, deceived and cetrayed, and say nothing, and the other half cannot talk on the subject without swearing, and, therefore, profer not to talk at all. No, sir; I am satisfied we need no new party, and, further, that Ohio will not indorse the Southern policy."

L. A. HOUNNER,
a stanch democratic member of the Assembly from a strong democratic district said he was of opinion that Hayes' Southern policy would make such divisions in the republican party as to compel the organization of a new party. While this would drive oil a large number of the leading republicans North it would, he thought, draw to it quite largely from the democratic party South, and make the new party at once quite a formidable opponent. He fet, however, that this was no time for democrats to talk of abindoning their organization now that its prospects for future success were so bright.

ganization now that its prospects for future success were so bright.

James E. Neal, member of the Assembly from Builer county, a fine representative of the Young Democracy of Ohio, gave as his opinion that now that victory seemed so near to the democracy it would be folly to seek to abandon their present organization. Personally, he felt gratified with the Southern poitcy, but could not give the President any credit for it, because it had been forced upon him by the democracy. He predicted that if the President was abandoned by his own party he would find but a lukewarm support at the hands of the democracy. He thought Mr. Hayes' policy like his occupancy of the Presidential chair, a larceny from the democratic party. He closed by saying that he was firmly opposed to the disbandment of the democratic party and the formation of a new one upon its runs, because he could see no good that could result from such a course.

The above named gentlemen, selected at random and representing many different districts, can be fairly considered representative meb.

THE PRESIDENT'S COURSE APPROVED BY A JACKSON ASSOCIATION-BALCYON DAYS IN

The Democratic Jackson Association last night unani-nously passed resolutions commendatory of the

President's policy, and one of the speakers said the President had done as much to harmonize the interests of the country and to promote its prosperity as could have been expected from a democratic President.

FEACE IN THE PELICAN STATE.

Gentlemen of both parties who have just arrived from New Orleans speak in enthusiastic terms of the good teching and conduct of all the people produced by the recent pacification. Republicans say that the colored people are treated better than ever and that Governor Nicholis and his party friends have shown that they are sincere thus far in their efforts to promote the interests of all, without regard to race or pointies.

SENATOR CHRISTIANCY'S VIEWS.

CONGRATULATORY LETTER TO BEN HILL-HARMONY OF MORE IMPORTANCE THAN

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 2, 1877. The Chronicle and Constitutiona ist will publish tomorrow a letter from Senator Christiancy, of Michigan, to Senator Hill, congratulating the Michigan, to Senator Hill, congratulating the latter upon and warmly commonding his recent letter, and saying that to secure complete reconciliation, restoration of condence and traternal leeing men can afford to lorge party names. Mr. Christiancy says he long ago declared that upon any measure bearing upon the restoration of harmony and kindly relations between the North and South he should disregard parties ties and interests.

BEN WADE AGAIN.

FORCIBLE CONTRADICTION OF THE STORY IN REGARD TO THE PROPOSED DEPOSITION OF MP. LINCOLN-EXCULPATION OF MR. PAINTER.

CLEVELAND, May 2, 1877. The Leader to morrow morning will contain the following letter from Hon. B. F. Wade:-

The Leader to morrow morning will contain the following letter from Hon. B. F. Wade:—

JEFFERSON, April 30, 1877.

To the Editor of the Leader:—
I notice in your paper of to-day two articles relating to myself copied from the New York Tribune. The first purports to come from Mr. Ward Lamon, of Washington, formerly Marshal of the District, stating in substance that some time during Mr. Lincoln's administration a conspiracy was formed by the republicans in Congress opposed to his administration to depose him from the Presidency and put either Mr. Fremont or myself in his place as dictator; that a written memorandum of the compact was made at the time; that a copy of it was in possession of Mr. Chase and by him shown to Mr. Lincoln. Now I desire to brand the above statement in all its parts as a willul and marignant faischood, and if Mr. Ward Lamon ever made such a statement as is alleged to any one I pronounce him a lar. I saw the article in the Tribune last week and had it related only to myself I should not have condescended to notice so silly a lie; but when I find it copied into respectable journais, and as it implicates many members of that brave old Congress which carried us triumplantly through the war, most of whom are in their graves, I thought such a seguidat upon them should not go uncontradicted.

The PAINTER LETTER.

The second statement relating to Mr. Painter is as

THE PAINTER LETTER.

The second statement relating to Mr. Painter is as Mr. Wade is credited with "aying, in explanation of his famous letter, that it was confidential, and was made public by a person totally deprived and utterly destitute of home.

This is also utterly laise; although the letter was private, it lound its way to the public in a manner which entirely exculpates Mr. Painter from all blame, nor do I blame him for its publication. As it contained to manner only the sontiments which I stand by now, I do not regret its publication, and in all the hostile criticisms in the papers and otherwise which it has called forth none has yet denied that it contained the exact truth. In vindication of Mr. Painter I will say that I have known him for many years, and no is as honorable a man as I have ever been acquainted with Respectfully yours, &c.,

B. F. WADE.

A VILLANOUS CRIME.

A policeman yesterday morning discovered flames coming from a vacant room on the first floor of the lour story brick tenement house No. 86 Sullivan street, owned by Mrs. Brooks, of No. 156 West Fitteenth street. The flames were extinguished, when an examnation of the room showed that it had been intenination of the room showed that it had been intentionally set on fire. There was a mat and bundle of
shavings in a corner saturated with kerosene oil,
which an incendary had evidently collected and ignited. But for the haphazard discovery of the flames
the fire might have gained sufficient headway to make the destruction of the bunding certain,
and, offed as it was at the time with people, who were
all aslees, it is likely a terrible holocausi would have
been the fruit of the incendiary's sinister act. Fire
Marshal Sheldon yesterday alternoon began an investigation of the case.

BEV. J. CUMMING MACDONA'S OPINION OF BENCH SHOWS-AMERICA LIKELY TO WHIP

The Rev. J. Cumming Macdons, of Engiard, who has visited this country as general advisory judge at the New York Bench Show of Dogs, will leave for Ningara Falls this morning in a special car, invited by the Eric Hallroad Company. He will return to this city ou Monday next, in time for the opening of the exhibition at Gilmore's Garden. Among the many things to which Mr. Macdona will give special attenion during the show will be the instruction of the of St. Bernards, mastiffs, fox terriers, Skyes and other breeds of dogs, of which they are sadly ignorant. The the right track, so that in the future they will be able to judge for themselves without the aid of eminent foreign sportamen, however pleasant the attendance of such may be in the future. Mr. Macdona has been exceedingly busy since his arrival on Sunday last, but yesterday he was free from engagements for a short time, and kindly gave part of it to a HERALD reporter,

BENCE SHOWS IN EXCLAND.

The reverend gentleman said that the result of bench hows in England had been to awaken a greater interest in dogs and cause them to be better treated, even as it had found friends for them in the nigher walks of life. Since the shows hid become popular the Queen, Prince of Wales, Duke of Hamilton, Duke atininster and other titled persons throughout Great Britain had been enthusiastic exhibitors, and creat Britain and occordent many ways. It was no longer a disgrace to be interested in movements for the object of improving the breed of degs, but it was rather looked upon as a praiseworthy undertaking and something that deserved liberal and hearty encourage-

longer a disgrace to be interested in movements for the object of improving the breed of dogs, but it was rather looked upon as a praiseworthy undertaking and something that deserved liberal and hearty encouragement.

The end acught for in England by the promotion and patronage of such snows had in a great measure been attained. The breed of togs had wonderfully improved, and the good otherwise Jone could hardly be estimated. The Frince of Wales has frequently improved, and the good otherwise Jone could hardly be estimated. The Frince of Wales has frequently controlled the strength of the kennels of fill Highiess are such the word in the kennels of fill Highiess are the word welcomed to which the latter is immost the word welcomed to the notes the disease are the word word by him. Among the highest are the provided by him. Among the highest are the provided by him. Among the highest had been bits of incligence imparted to kir. Macdons upon his arrival, or, in fact, before his word to the field from the steamer, was that Ranger had won the Field Trisl of setters at Shrewsbury, which event had laked place during the week his owner was on the Allantic.

The present breed of St. Bernardsin England was due to the exertions of Mr. Macdons. It was his plan to the include a successful was his experiment and to such states of perfection has be brought them that you the Monks of the Alpa themselves have requested the privilege of reposition in the strength of the point where they would think it accessary. Many into noble dog were related by Mr. Maddons, and the point where they would think it accessary. Many into noble dog were related by Mr. Maddons, and the point where they would think it accessary. Many intended to great the successful was been dead to the privilege of reposition fact saude with the outlook of the coming American dog show. Gimere's Gardon is inject and batter adapted, in his opinion, for the display held in the world. The saude of kinds of the surfer and batter and subject to the sporting matters. If

Mr. John Sawyer is making a sait of sails for a very each buil being 34 feet in length, 6 feet breadth of beam and 5 feet depth of hold. The hulls are 20 feet apart, braced with four heavy beams, and particular pains have been taken that the craft shall be of great strength throughout. There is to be a cabin in each hull extending the entire length, one of the cabins being for the captain and crew and the other for her owner's use. This boat will be schooner rigged, the foremast 44 feet, the mainmast 47 feet, and only 6 feet apart. The main boom will be 25 feet, the gaff 14 feet, the topmasts 16 feet, and she will carry jib and flying jib. This nevel crait will be launched in less than a fortnight, and if a double boat regatta takes place in New York harbor during the coming season will surely be one of the contestants.

The sloop yacht Kaiser Wilhelm, Rear Commodore Field, A.Y.C., arrived at the loot of Court street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, and will go into commission in a few days.

The schooner yacht Josephine, Mr. Lloyd Phænix, N.Y.Y.C., is on the screw dock having lead placed in her keel.

The Amaryllis was bauled out on the ways at Bates', strength throughout. There is to be a cabin in each

her keel.

The Amaryllis was bauled out on the ways at Bates', foot of 'Thirty-seventh street, South Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon.

The sloop yacht building at Munn's yard, South
Brooklyn, under the superintendence of Commodore
Center for his nephows, will be named the Volante.

The yacht idler sailed from Havana April 26.

YACHT ASHORE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1877. The Signal Service observer at Atlantic City, N. J., reports to the Chief Signal Officer, at half-past three

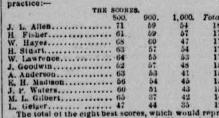
P. M., as tollows :-The sloop yacht Ida became unmanageable and ran en the bar, opposite the station. Captain Verrill and Life Crew No. 27 are trying to get her off.

A later despatch says the lda is now safe. She was got off by life-saving crew No. 27, without loss.

CREEDMOOR.

THIRD COMPETITION OF THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

The Amateur Rifle Club had their third competition yesterday at Creedmoor for senior and junior teams. The conditions of the match were those of the former competitions. Shooting commenced at the usua hour and ended at two o'clock, there being no intermission between the ranges. At half-past no intermission between the ranges. At half-past twelve o'clock a stiff breeze began to blow, which speedily became a source of much annoyance to the marksmen, who were then beginning to shoot at the 600 yarde range. The wind blew obliquely across the line of fire from west northwest. The sky was cloudy, but the atmosphere clear and the light good. There were lourieen entries to shoot, but three of the competitors withdrew. The following is a summary of the practice:—



A NEW SPORTING PAPER.

We learn that those two lively and bright weeklies Forest and Stream and Rod and Gun-devoted to field sports, have amalgamated, and will appear to-day under the title of the American Sportsman's Journal. Such a combination Should dasse a strong and suc-cessivi journal, and we hall it with our cest wishes for

THE "TALLY HO!"

gentlemen and two children to pass the day on the New Rochelle route. The passengers were Mr. G. C. Frank-lyn's party, and consisted or that gentleman, his wife lyn's party, and consisted or that gentleman, his wife and their two children, Miss Theyer, Miss Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Mr. Romilly, Mr. Allen and Mr. Thorn. The ladies were properly attired for the bracing ride, and looked as if they would not have given up the 'good thing' even if the sun had forgotten them altogether, or had twinkled round the corner of a thunder cloud. At the nevernal points the coach was up to the mark in every particular, and when Felham was reached lunch was esten at the residence of Mrs. Hoyt, relative of one of the coachers. Though the reception along the line was not so enthusiastic as that reserved on the opening day, there was a general turnout at the more important places, and somewhere on the run up a brighteyed lass stepped out into the road and presented to Mrs. Franckiya a pretty bouquet. The Brunswick was reached on the return precisely at four o'clock, the schedule time.

schedule time.

It may be well to advise those New Yorkers who are looking forward with eager anticipations to one of these pleasant journeys that some sea's are yet to be secured for this month, and also that the Look for June is now open. The outlook for the coaching season is very brilliant.

THE POLO CLUB.

The grounds of the Polo Club at Jerome Park bave been put in thorough order, and it is expected that games will be shortly commenced. The club house of postes at the ciub stables. During the past season several colleges wished to play football on the ciub grounds, but-owing to circumstances were unable to do so. During the present season there will probably be several games played there, and it is intimated that in the case of the cutry of first class colleges the Polo Club will ofter prizes. From the present prospect the polo season promises to be a brilliantly successful one.

The cold unpleasant weather and a stiff northern wind prevented a fine fielding display in the game at Binghamton yesterday between the Hartford Club, of Brooklyn, and the Crickets, of Bughamton. The match resulted in favor of the Hartfords by the score

match resulted in favor of the Hartfords by the score of 13 to 8.

To-day the Chelseas and Mutuals play on the Union Ground, Brooklyn; Hartford and Rochester, at Rochester; Chicago and Indianapolis, at Indianapolis; Live Oaks and Fall River, at Full River; Star of Syracuse and Fairbanks, at Chicago.

The Alaskas, of this city, and Resolutes, of Elizabeth, play at Elizabeth on Saturday.

THE BONANZAS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-An editorial on mining investments appears in one of the New York morning journals. The state-ments therein are inaccurate so far as the two mines sailed the Bonanzas are concerned. Every man, especially an editor, is entitled to form his own opinion, "tot newspapers, tot sententia," but he is not entitled to form his own facts. The journal in question has represented these mines to be a balloon and the man-Permit me, as one of the shareholders whose fate is deplored, to furnish the facts composing the simple history of these mines. The body of ore called the Bonanza was, when discovered, divided into two mines. One half was called the Consolidated Virginia and was the first developed. Shareholders paid in assessments \$480,000, (I speak from memory.) This mine has repaid its shareholders \$26,000,000 in dividends. The other half of the ore body was called the California, and on this mine work was commenced later, but its development mine work was commenced later, but its development was so managed that shareholders were not called on for any assessments whatever—have never to this day been called on for any assessments; but the California mine has nevertheless paid \$12,000,000 in dividends on its shares. Wherefore the two Bonauza mines, being one concern, have paid \$38,000,000 for an outlay upon them of \$480,000. Their present daily produce is on daily record and has exhibited no signs of exhaustion. That is the simple and clear statement of the matter.

haustion. That is the simple and clear statement of the matter. Eighteen months ago the fire in Virginia City totally Eighteen months ago the fire in Virginia City totally destroyed the buildings, works and machinery of these mines, thereby stopping further production for the time. It was expected by shareholders that the managers would suspend the payment of monthly dividends until the works should be rebuilt. Unfortunately, I think, they resolved, with a pride somewhat verging on imprudence, to go on paying \$5,000,000 per month in dividends, and to do so were obliged to deplete the built of ore accumulated on the dumps and use their reserve of capital. When the works were restored and production resumed this reserve no longer stood against any emergency. Last winter this emergency presented itself. The Consolidated Virginia mine was found to require cleansing and retimbering, and further explorations made to ascertain the extent of the mine. To accomplish this, production was temporarily suspended. When a banking corporation or railway directors that their immediate earnings insufficient to pay usual dividends they have recourse to borrowing money or to using their capital fund to conceal their momentary embarrassment.

sister mine, the California, in its fall, although this latter mine continued, and still continues, to pay \$1,000,000 per month in dividends to its shareholders. Were the managers of the Consolidated Virginia bound to regard solely the interests of the shareholders. You were they called upon to take into consideration the operations of dealers in these shares on the Stock Exenange? Were they to regard the real value and prosperity of the mine rather than consider what value the gambiers chose to put upon it and what they might say of its prosperity? I honestly think they acted rightly and have the right to say so, for I am a large shareholder, and have been so for the last three years. I have followed shrewdly and attentively the conduct of their business feeling confident they are faithful, hardworking, honest men, true to their trust. I hold at stake over \$100,000 on that stake it will not be through their mismanagement nor by their dishonesty. The mines are mines. The next stroke of the pickaxe may develop the end of them; that event is as much unknown to the managers as it is to shareholders. A mine is only a pocket, and every pocket has a bottom. Every shareholder knows that, and he is a lool that does not. I accept that continuously along with the security; but I do revolt from the results brought about by the wanton use made of the Bonanza shares by gambiers in the Stock Exchange. Yours, truly,

LIFE INSURANCE MATTERS.

LIFE INSURANCE MATTERS.

INDICTED OFFICIALS-NEW JERSEY MUTUAL DE-CLARED INSOLVENT.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions

yesterday found indictments against Thomas S. Lambert, President of the American Popular Insurance Company, James Crookshank, secretary, and Alexander J. Reed, actuary, on the charge of perjury. ander J. Reed, actuary, on the charge of perjury, in naving, as alleged, falsely sworn to the annual statement mads to the Superintendent of the insurance Department, where in an inaccurate list of outstanding policies were set forth. Lambert was held in \$10,000 boil, James McCall, of No. 9 West Forty-second street, becoming his surery; Reed in the sum of \$5,000, his cureties being G. L. Buckley & C. E. Buckley, of No. 649 Broadway. The Secretary will give ball to-day. The Grand Jury also found indictments against Luther W. Frost, President, and J. P. Rogers, Secretary of the Continental Life Insuranc Company.

NEW JERSEY MUTUAL.

Chancellor Runyon, of New Jersey, has issued a decree declaring the New Jersey Life Insurance Company insolvent. The Newark Grand Jury have found an indictment against J. H. Stoadwell, President of the New Jersey Mutual when the transfer was made, along with Benjamin Noyes, and it is understood that others of the old officers have also been indicted. Noyes' trial is set down for May 10.

CONTINENTAL LIFE TROUBLES.

behalf of Bernard Reed, a policy holder in the Continental Life Insurance Company, to the amount of 85,000, for an order to intervene in the action of John O. Hoys against the Continental, and to have such rights and equity as he would have had, had be been a party to the suit in the beginning Justice Pratt, of the Supreme Court, Kings county, before whom the application was made, granted the order.

THE BROOKLYN SURROGATESHIP.

The quo warranto proceedings in the action brought by Abram H. Dailey sgainst Waiter L. Livingston, to oust the defendant from the office of Surrogate of oust the detendant from the office of surrogate of kings county, which he now holds, were resumed yesterday. The plaintiff's counsel rosted his case, with the reservation of the right to examine one witness this morning. The triends of Dailey claim that he has gained upward of two hundred votes, and they are quite jubitant over the prospect. The independent democrats and republicans, whose candidate Livingston was last fall, promise startling revelations when their side of the case is presented.

OLD "JAUNCEY COURT" DOOMED.

Workmen are now busy in the tearing down of Jauncey court, Wail street. On the ground is to be erected an imposing structure for the Queen's Fire and Orient Matual insurance companies. Janucey court is one of the old landmarks of New York. For years it has been the site of lawvers, and Bantars' offices.

THE POST OFFICE DISASTER

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION BY CORONER ELL-INGER-THE INQUEST TO BE HELD ON MON-

An informat investigation of the circumstances at tending and leading to the Post Office accident was legun yesterday at noon by Coroner Ellinger and his deputy. They, with the jury, who were summoned early in the morning, visited the dead and the scene of the disaster, and, after a preliminary examination of the surroundings and the officials, adjourned the in-quest until eleven o'clock on Monday morning, when it will be held in room No. 47 on the second floer of

The inquiry was begun early in the morning t Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt, who made an autopsy on the bodies of the three men who had died from the injuries they received by the falling of the roof at the

injuries they received by the falling of the roof at the Post Office. He discovered that Patrick Johnson died of shock and asphyxia by being suffocated in the débris. He had likewise sustained several slight contusions and a compound fracture of the lower jaw. Dennis Fleming died of shock due to a double compound and comminuted tracture of both arms. Charles H. Robertson died of shock due to fracture of the pelvis, The bodies were turned over to their triends.

SUMMONING A JUNY.

When he got through with his investigation Coroner Ellinger was met by the following jurors, who had been summoned to the Chambers Street Hospital to view the bodies:—William H. Bryant, No. 212 Broadway; Henry Fernbach, New York Life Insurance Building, and H. M. Upjohn, No. 111 Broadway, architects; J. H. Jacobus, No. 130 Charles street; John P. McGovern, No. 343 Broadway; U. P. Travers, No. 104 Duane street; George H. Taylor, No. 153 Duane street; H. Herman, No. 157 Duane street; Richard M. Hunt, Church and Cortland! streets, architect, and Leopold Edditz, No. 128 Broadway, likewise an architect. Thence the party went to the Post Offica and were introduced to Postgaster James, who conversed with the Coroner concerning the accident for a short time, and then introduced him to Mr. Oatshott, the inspector of materials, who accompanied the party to the scene of the disaster. During this inspection of the place Coroner Ellinger and Mr. Oakshott discussed the accident and its causes, and at the same time several of the leaser officials were questioned, informally of course, as to the weight and character of the materials used in the roofing, the circumstances which preceded the falling of the suructure and everything that might help to throw any light upon the disaster and who was to blame for it. Coroner Ellinger and Mr. Oakshott has been divised that pure accident was not the way to characterize this terriole affair. Negligence or ignorance, he chinks, my should be purpose of marking out a suitable line of investigation. But Dr. Goldschm

LETT-THE PLANS FOR THE WORK AND HOW THEY WERE CARRIED OUT-CAUSES OF THE ACCIDENT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1877.

Mr. A. B. Mullett, ex-Supervising Architect of the
Treasury, returned to Washington this morning. In addition to what he told the HERALD reporter in New York yesterday, Mr. Mullett is desirous of adding the

NR. MULLET'S STATEMENT.

The original drawings for the entire from work of the New York Post Office were prepared by Mr. Frantz Schuman, who was then and still is the engineer of the Supervising Architect's Bureau of the Treasury Department, and is not only recognized as an expert, but is the author of one of the best works extant on the author of one of the best works extant on the authorions. Mr. Schuman has gone over his calculations to-day on hearing of the accident, and he genies emphatically that there is any error in his pian or figures.

capital. When the works were restored and production production featured this reserve no longer stood against any emergency. Lat winter this emergency presented itself. The Consolidated Virginia mine was found to require cleaning and retime explorations and further explorations when the two the improvement of the reed of dogs. He was very fond of showing them, and Americans especially were treated with distinguished geomaideration when they called upon him of the purpose of looking through his stock. His enter was mostly supplied from the numerous strains when dby Mr. Macdona.

WACHTING NOTES.

Mr. John Sawyer is making a sait of sails for a very secular craft in process of construction at Port Richards of the consolidated Virginia and the stock market seized this opportunity to depreciate the market value of the shares, and the Consolidated Virginia pulled down its sister mine. The distinguished the mine of the pulled down its sister mine, the California, in its fall, although this production and production grained and production grained and production featured this reserve no longer stood against any emergency presented itself. The drawings, when completed, were examined by The Consolidated Virginia mine was found to require cleaning and further explorations and under capital fine of the mine. To accomplish this, production was temperated to the Kellogg Bridge Company, the President of which, Charles Kellogg, is one of the oldest and most experience bridge build-dividends they have recourse to borrowing inoney or to use the part in the United States and a recognized authority or use of the oldest and most experience bridge build-dividends they have recourse to borrowing inoney or to use of the oldest and most experience bridges build-dividends they have recourse to borrowing inoney or to use of the oldest and most experience bridges build-dividends they have recourse to borrowing inoney or to use of the United States and a recognized authority or use of the Onsolidated Virginia objected to adopt this policy a

gest any additional precautions or extra work he considered necessary.

THOROUGHERSS OF THE WORK.

The work was put in place without a single accident, and there cannot be found in the building to-day the slightest trace of settlement, though the building has been roofed over for three years, during which time it has been subjected to the severest practical tests in the shape of heavy gales and the deepest snowfalls ever known in New York. No amount of theorizing cau, therefore, affect the stability and safety of the building.

known in New York. No amount of theorizing cau, therefore, affect the stability and safety of the building.

MR. MULLETT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Mr. Mullett's resignation took place January 1, 1875, over two years ago, before the alterations which were the primary cause of the present accident were completed. His plans for these alterations were changed and a plan adopted which, though, in Mr. Mullet's opinion, safe, necessarily caused a slight deflection in the girder immediately under the attic wait, and forming a part of the ceiling of the court room. This deflection was the cause of the alarm which led to the removal of the wall in the attic which, it is true, Mr. Mullet recommended in December last, soon after his special appointment as Superintending Architect of the building. He expected, when making the recommendations that the alterations would be made under his own supervision, which Mr. Hill declined to permit. He was not, therefore, aware until after the accident had happened that any attempt had been made to effect the change. Mr. Steinmetz had also been meantime removed from the charge of the work and the building placed under the charge of the work and the building placed under the charge of the work and the building placed under the charge of the work and the building placed under the charge of the work and the building hispector of the stone work, a gentleman who does not profess to be an engineer.

Mr. Mullet, in conclusion, says the probable cause of the accident was the improper setting of the truss, a work when should have been supervised by an engineer, and not by an ordinary superintendent like Mr. Oakshott. He also says he fails to see why he has been held accountable in any way for the accident, or for the safety of work over which he had neither supervision nor control. As to the investigation ordered by the Secretary Of the Treasury, Mr. Mullet thinks that it should be conducted by a board of engineers, for the reason that the quostions involved are purely of an engineering and not of an a

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION ORDERED PROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 2, 1877.
The Secretary of the Treasury has telegraphed to
Postmaster James at New York, asking him to make a thorough examination of the causes that led to the accident at the Post Office Building yesterday, and to employ such agencies in that investigation as may be deemed by the Postmaster to be necessary. It is pre-sumed that Mr. James will call to his aid the services of two or three of the best architects: n New York.

FREE FIGHT IN A BAR ROOM.

The officers of the Teath precinct were called in about two o'clock yesterday morning to stop a free fight which was going on in the saloon No. 29 Bowery. They arrested the barkeeper, Charles Westfield; Charles Hittich, of No. 54 Prince street; George Dollinger, of No. 56 Allen street, and Charles Fox, of No. 77 Cortical and street. They were all brought to the Endridge street station house. Fox, who was suffering badly from several wounds in the head, preferred charges of felomous assault and battery against Hittich and Dollinger, and a charge of violation of the Excise law against Charles Westfield, the barkeeper. To counteract this George Dollinger preferred a charge of assault and battery against Charles Fox. The latter was so seriously but that he had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment yesterday morning. Dollinger and Hittich were arraigned before Judge Murray yesterday, and were committed to await the result of injuries. George Westfield, the barkeeper of the saloon, was discharged. They arrested the barkeeper, Charles Westfield; Charles

ARREST OF A POLICEMAN.

Officer Patrick Cunningham, attached to the Third precinct, Brooklyn, was arrested last night on the harge of drunkenness and assault and battery, proterred against him by Anna E. Turpin, a colored woman, residing at No. 173 Myrtle avenue. Anna says that Conninguam entered her apartments without knocking and commonced calling her joul names, and when she resented he slapped har in the face. Cunningual was taken before Justice Walsh and admitted to but, lits axamination will take place this mornice.